

Inspection Report

Wild Wilderness Inc.
20923 Safari Road
Gentry, AR 72734

Customer ID: 31951

Certificate: 71-C-0151

Site: 001

WILD WILDERNESS INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jan-08-2014

2.40 (b) (2)

REPEAT DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

*****There was an adult Spider monkey that was missing the tips of most of its fingers. The left hand digit two was normal length and still had a fingernail attached, but the skin around the nail bed was reddened and swollen. There was hair loss along the length of the finger and the skin appeared abnormally dark. The left hand digit three was approximately three quarters its normal length. The tip was gone, the skin was reddened and swollen, and there was a white circular object in the center of the remaining end of the finger. The white object appeared to be bone. The left hand fourth finger was missing the fingernail. The skin was reddened at the tip, there was hair loss along the length of the finger, and there was a small circular red spot on the dorsal surface near the base of the finger. The left hand fifth digit was approximately two thirds its normal length. The tip was gone, the distal third of the skin was pink, and there was a reddened area along the lateral length of the finger. The finger was swollen. All the digits on the right hand were shorter than normal. The tips of the right hand digits two, three, and four were swollen and reddened. There was a white thin line just proximal to the reddened fingertips. The right hand digit five was swollen and the skin appeared abnormally dark. The Spider monkey was chewing and biting on the hands during the inspection. It also appeared that one of the back feet had a red spot on one of its toes.

*****There was an adult Olive baboon that had an injury to its tail. About the last four inches of the tail were bent at an abnormal angle when we first observed the animal. We left the room and when we returned, the baboon was in the corner of the enclosure licking at the area where the tail was bent. The baboon then began chewing at the area and the end of the tail fell to the ground. The area that was chewed was reddened and had a reddish discharge that the baboon kept licking. The surface of the tail proximal to the reddened end was an abnormal black and hairless. The piece of tail that was bitten off was black, brown, and tan and looked like a piece of dried meat.

*****There were at least three female adult Olive baboons that had injuries to the tips of their tails. The ends were reddened and the skin proximal to the red portion was black, crusty, and hairless.

*****There was an adult Olive baboon with a shortened tail, approximately six inches long, that was an abnormal black/brown color and was crusty along most of its length. The skin on the tail that wasn't crusty was a pale white color. There was a loss of hair along the length of the tail.

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*****There was an adult Capuchin monkey that had an injury to its left thumb. The area where the fingernail would normally be was reddened. There was no fingernail.

There were also at least ten more baboons with shortened tails without open lesions on them. When this was pointed out to a facility representative, he stated that the animals had suffered from frostbite. The facility representatives had not observed the injuries to the non-human primates listed above.

*****There was a Red Lechwe antelope that was lame. The animal was not bearing weight on its left front limb. The area at the shoulder and just below the shoulder was swollen.

Injuries that are not treated are painful and can lead to prolonged suffering, infection, and other veterinary care health problems.

The licensee must have these animals examined by a veterinarian by 5:00 p.m. on January 10, 2014, to obtain accurate diagnoses and appropriate treatment plans for the issues cited above. The outcome of this consultation must be provided to the inspector upon request. This documentation should include the veterinary diagnosis, all diagnostic tests and the outcome of those tests that were performed by the veterinarian, any medications prescribed along with the dosing instructions, and entries on a log and/or calendar and/or animal health record that list when the medication is administered to the animals.

There should also be an entry at the end of the treatment to document the health status and condition of each animal at that point, to indicate a time frame to address current issues that require further veterinary treatment, and the need for follow-up and any further veterinary care prescribed.

2.40 (b) (3)

DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

*****There were multiple animals within the facility with veterinary care problems. A Red Lechwe antelope was lame and not bearing weight on its left front limb. A Spider monkey was missing the tips of several fingers on both the left and right hands. There were four Olive baboons with tail injuries. There was a Capuchin monkey with an injury to the left thumb. All animals must be observed daily for problems of animal health. These problems must be frequently and directly communicated to a licensed veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment to best provide for their health and well-being.

To be corrected from this date forward.

2.131 (e)

DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*****Three baboons were housed in an outdoor enclosure in climatic conditions that were detrimental to their health. The temperature was 34.2 degrees F and the wind chill was 24.7. It was snowing and sleetting. The only shelter for the animals was a metal two foot wide by three foot long by four foot tall shelter. The shelter was not heated. There was also no bedding in the shelter. There were other baboons at the facility, in the monkey barn, that had lost the ends of their tails. The length missing ranged from just the tip to an animal that only had approximately six inches of tail. There were also at least four

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baboons with open lesions at the end of their tails. A facility representative stated he thought that the animals had suffered from frostbite. All animals must be housed in appropriate conditions to prevent pain and suffering and related veterinary health problems. All enclosures that house non-human primates must contain a shelter where the temperature does not fall below 45 degrees F. These animals must be housed in an enclosure that meets the temperature requirement stated above.

The animals were moved to an appropriate enclosure during the inspection.

3.75 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*****The enclosure in the giraffe barn that housed the ring-tailed lemurs did not contain the animals. There were at least two lemurs that were outside the enclosure. The enclosure also did not protect them from injury. The lemurs outside the enclosure were chewing on a live electrical wire. Inadequate enclosures can endanger the health of the animals. This enclosure must be repaired to contain the animals or the animals must be moved to an enclosure that will contain them.

To be corrected by: January 22, 2014.

3.75 (e)

REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*****The food storage area was dirty and the food was stored in a manner that did not protect it from spoilage and/or contamination. The temperature inside the food storage building was 54 degrees F. Produce and bread were stored in plastic containers with an open top. These containers were about half the size of a 55 gallon barrel. These containers were sitting on the floor. There was more produce (grapes, broccoli, celery, carrots, apple pieces, and bananas) mixed in a blue wheelbarrow. The wheelbarrow had pieces of produce dried to the side surface that came in contact with the produce. The walk-in refrigerator contained produce, chicken meat, and a stew-like mixture in open metal containers. There were no dates for when the material was placed in the refrigerator and no date of when the stew-like mixture was made. There was a partial piece of cheese, a package of hot dogs, a potato, dirt, and dried blood on the floor of the refrigerator. There was an open bag of primate biscuits. There were cobwebs and dirt on the plastic crate where the primate biscuits were stored. There was a reddish brown liquid on the bottom of a metal container that was underneath the sink. The food storage area must be kept clean to ensure the animals are fed palatable, wholesome, uncontaminated food. This area must be cleaned more frequently and the food must be stored appropriately. The open bags of feed must be stored in a leakproof container with a tightly fitted lid.

3.78 (a)

DIRECT NCI

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

*****There was not an acclimation statement provided to the inspectors for three baboons housed in an unheated outdoor enclosure. The temperature was 34.2 degrees F and the wind chill was 24.7. It was snowing and sleeting. A facility representative stated these animals were placed in this enclosure the morning of the inspection because they were fighting with other baboons in the same enclosure. Only non-human primates that can tolerate severe climatic conditions may be housed outdoors. Only the attending veterinarian can determine if the animals are acclimated. Non-human primates are not allowed.

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to be housed outdoors below 45 degrees F unless there is a heat source in the shelter. These baboons were moved to an appropriate enclosure during the inspection.

3.78 (b) DIRECT NCI

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

*****Three baboons were housed in an outdoor enclosure in climatic conditions that did not provide adequate shelter from the elements. The temperature was 34.2 degrees F and the wind chill was 24.7. It was snowing and sleetling. The only shelter for the animals was a metal two foot wide by three foot long by four foot tall shelter. The shelter was not heated. There was also no bedding in the shelter. Animals housed in these conditions can suffer pain and distress, frostbite, and other veterinary health problems. All enclosures that house non-human primates must contain a shelter where the temperature does not fall below 45 degrees F. These animals must be housed in an enclosure that meets the temperature requirement stated above.

The animals were moved to an appropriate enclosure during the inspection.

3.82 (a)

FEEDING.

*****There were at least two enclosures housing four non-human primates with contaminated food. The enclosure housing a Spider monkey that was located in the chimpanzee barn had produce (carrots, broccoli, bell pepper) that was in contact with fecal material on the floor of the enclosure. The food receptacle in an outdoor enclosure housing three baboons was dirty. The receptacle had dirt and old contaminated food debris on the interior and exterior surfaces. Contaminated food can harbor pathogens and cause disease. The food receptacles must be cleaned frequently enough to provide uncontaminated, wholesome food.

To be corrected by: January 22, 2014.

3.83

WATERING.

*****There were at least six enclosures housing 10 non-human primates with contaminated water and dirty water receptacles. These were in the chimpanzee barn. The water in the receptacles was cloudy. There was produce in at least three of the receptacles. There was a brown substance that looked like dirt on the bottom surface of three of the receptacles. Contaminated water and dirty receptacles can harbor pathogens and cause disease. All animals must have access to uncontaminated water. The water receptacles must be cleaned more frequently.

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3.84 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

*****There was excessive accumulation of waste on the floor in at least eight enclosures housing 17 non-human primates. The waste consisted of food scraps and fecal material. There was also an excessive accumulation of waste on the resting platforms in two of these enclosures. An excessive accumulation of waste can increase insects, pests, and odors, and may harbor pathogens and play a role in disease transmission. This enclosure must be cleaned more frequently and the waste removed daily.

To be corrected by: January 22, 2014.

3.125 (c)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*****The food storage area was dirty and the food was stored in a manner that did not protect it from spoilage and/or contamination. The temperature inside the food storage building was 54 degrees F. Produce and bread were stored in plastic containers with an open top. These containers were about half the size of a 55 gallon barrel. These containers were sitting on the floor. There was more produce (grapes, broccoli, celery, carrots, apple pieces, and bananas) mixed in a blue wheelbarrow. The wheelbarrow had pieces of produce dried to the side surface that came in contact with the produce. The walk-in refrigerator contained produce, chicken meat, and a stew-like mixture in open metal containers. There were no dates for when the material was placed in the refrigerator and no date of when the stew-like mixture was made. There was a partial piece of cheese, a package of hot dogs, a potato, dirt, and dried blood on the floor of the refrigerator. There were open bags of dog food and exotic feline kibble. There was a reddish brown liquid on the bottom of a metal container that was underneath the sink. The food storage area must be kept clean to ensure the animals are fed palatable, wholesome, uncontaminated food. This area must be cleaned more frequently and the food must be stored appropriately. The open bags of feed must be stored in a leakproof container with a tightly fitted lid.

3.127 (b)

DIRECT NCI

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

*****There were at least eleven animals without adequate shelter. There was an enclosure with three Bornea Bearded pigs that did not contain a shelter. The enclosure housing six miniature pigs contained a sheet metal hoop that was open on the top two-thirds on both ends. The sheet metal was attached to wood lumber at the ground. The lumber on the ends extended up one-third of the opening on both ends. The enclosure housing two bobcats was constructed of wire fencing and was covered in black plastic. The black plastic was not firmly attached at the bottom and was easily moved. The temperature was 34.2 degrees F and the wind chill was 24.7. It was snowing and sleeting. All animals must be provided shelter to prevent discomfort, pain, and suffering. The licensee must provide adequate shelter to these animals.

To be corrected by: January 10, 2014.

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3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

*****There were two enclosures with food that was contaminated. The caracal enclosure had a chicken leg with ice, straw, and dirt attached to the surface of the meat. The chicken leg was on straw on the dirt floor of the enclosure. The bobcat enclosure contained a piece of meat on top of the brown ice in the water receptacle. It was next to fecal material. Also in the bobcat enclosure, there was a piece of meat that contained seven ribs with a gray color to the surface of the meat. There was more gray meat on the floor of the enclosure and on the metal feeding or resting platform. Contaminated food may harbor pathogens and cause disease in the animals. Also, the nutritive value of contaminated food is unknown. The licensee must ensure that all food available to the animals is wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination.

To be corrected by: January 22, 2014.

3.130

WATERING.

*****The water receptacle in the bobcat enclosure was not clean and sanitary. The receptacle contained a brown colored ice. There was fecal material and a piece of meat on top of the ice. Water receptacles must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition in order to ensure that the animals are provided with clean, potable water, and to ensure that they maintain adequate hydration. This water receptacle must be cleaned more frequently.

To be corrected by: January 22, 2014.

3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

*****There was an excessive amount of waste in the bobcat enclosure. The water receptacle contained a brown colored ice with fecal material and a piece of meat on top of the ice. There were pieces of meat in the enclosure that had turned gray. There was a brown discoloration to the ice that covered more than half of the top surface of the metal feeding/resting surface. There was also fecal material on the metal surface. Animal enclosures must be cleaned routinely in order to provide for appropriate animal husbandry standards, to reduce disease transmission, and to prevent the animals from becoming contaminated or soiled. The licensee must clean this enclosure and ensure that all enclosures housing animals are cleaned as often as necessary to promote appropriate husbandry standards.

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This was a focused inspection conducted on the walk through portion of the facility and one non-human primate enclosure in the drive through area of the facility.

An exit briefing was conducted with a facility representative.

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